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How to Know Good Roses



Roses are just like "humans" in that they live and die.

Some before their "allotted" time, some after many years of useful productiveness.

While Death is not a pleasant subject, its causes are worth discussion at any time, for knowledge usually provides an opportunity to remove the causes.

Roses will die in your Garden from one or all of three causes:

1. Their early training or culture.
2. Their care from the time they are dug in the fields until they are planted in your Garden.
3. Accidents which may happen at any time after their final planting.

Picture in your own mind the following negative conditions and the answer will show through quite clearly.

Their Early Training

THE SEED may be diseased or weakened by age or by weather conditions before it is planted.

This is possible without being visible to the eye.

After planting, these conditions show their effects in the poor withered or weak seedlings that are produced.

If these SEEDLINGS which furnish the wild root-stock for the tame rose are planted out to grow for a season, the healthy with the sick, a few die by the way, some struggle along and transmit their disease to others that might otherwise be healthy except for a weakened condition which allows them to take the disease in part at least.

Some, it is true, resist all attacks of the disease and grow right along but meanwhile growing with these healthier ones are the "stunted" seedlings just described and once stunted or checked in their growth they never regain a normal healthy condition.

Next all these seedlings, including those of questionable quality, are budded or joined with a bud or eye of a tame Rose Bush.

This bud or eye if not of a vigorous parent, full of healthy sap and quickly attached before it dries, will also produce the same causes mentioned above.

The wild top is now cut off, leaving the wild root to grow together

with the tame bud during the year and to produce a poor spindly bush or a strong healthy specimen as the influence of their parents determine.

During this time if they are not cultivated and weeds are allowed to develop, their growth and full development is further retarded.

A few more of the previously healthy bushes are here physically restricted and become stunted or if they are not fully nourished with plant food, the same condition results.

Their Care After Digging

When dug from the Rose Fields, Rose Bushes need careful attention. If the bushes are not fully matured and well-ripened (just like fruit), if they are roughly handled in the digging so that the roots are broken or cut too short, if they are allowed to lay on the ground in the fields in drying winds, if they are not taken quickly to protective cellars and stored with their roots in moist earth they will surely suffer. They may not die in these cellars but they will have lost a certain amount of vitality and while they may look good in Spring, they are sure either to die or to "do poorly."

Again, when sold as first class plants, they should be sorted and graded, only such bushes being selected as meet with the visible specifications in size and number of branches as given in our Catalog.

Here is where they leave the Grower's hands and here is where the Grower is entirely responsible for the condition of his plants.

Beyond this point he cannot longer control their treatment.

If he has cared for them properly along these lines and has sent out only the best plants he has rendered a full service.

Very often these Bushes leave his hands and are handled by dealers before they reach the final consumer and here also they lose or keep their vitality according to their handling.

Again, if just before planting, they are kept with their roots exposed to the drying winds or sun and lose their outside moisture, they will have lost some of their vitality.

Planted in your garden, they may be planted a little high, the ground may not be loose enough to allow the growing roots to extend themselves, they may be planted in a wet spot or they may not be watered or the ground may be deficient in plant food—all these conditions will cause the healthiest Rose Bush to perish or to "do poorly."

Accidents

after planting are usually of the kind which are visible although sometimes a main branch or stem may be broken without showing the break or the Bush may be broken under the ground and not show except upon close examination.

Do You Love Roses?

"Rose Gardening cultivates the taste, promotes acquaintance with refined people, and is favorable to health. It furnishes moderate outdoor exercise; it calms and quiets the nerves."

The American Rose Society Invites You to Membership

Organized in 1899 "to improve the excellence of the rose, and increase interest in its cultivation," this fellowship of rose fanciers now numbers nearly three thousand. The Society syndicates the information and enthusiasm of all who love the rose and makes it available to all the members, and to others who wish to learn how to grow roses. By bulletins, exhibitions, lectures and an annual Rose book, it interprets all that is helpful and interesting in Rose knowledge.

To Help You Grow Better Roses

Whether your garden be large or small, formal or informal, there is a place in it for roses, and there are roses for that place. Regular beds, the borders of pleasant walks, arched entrances to other garden delights, the magic circle about the sun-dial—all lend themselves splendidly to rose planting. Granted only a sunny, airy location and rich, well-drained soil, success can be readily achieved.

The publications of the American Rose Society and the rose specialists available for consultation by the members assure you success by the most up-to-date rose knowledge obtainable.

Membership Fees:

Active Membership,
\$3 annually

Life Membership, \$50

Information regarding affiliation with garden clubs and societies on request to the Secretary.



Privileges of Membership

1. Fellowship with other rose-lovers, and participation in all activities of the Society in "increasing the interest, and improving the excellence of the rose" for all America.
2. To receive all publications of the Society issued during the year, including *The American Rose Annual*, issued in March. (See description opposite.)
3. To send your rose experiences and helpful hints for others to the Editor of *The American Rose Annual*, Box 687, Harrisburg, Pa.
4. Membership Card (sent as receipt for dues) entitles member to admission to exhibitions by the Society, Rose Pilgrimages, etc., and to vote at annual meetings.
5. Privilege of consulting Committee of Rose Experts on how to select, plant and care for roses. Other information regarding rose culture, sources of literature, etc., is available through the Secretary's office.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

606 Finance Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERT PYLE, President

JOHN C. WISTER, Secretary

The American Rose Annual, edited by J. Horace McFarland, but written by the Society's widespread membership, and reflecting rose experiences all over America, is issued in March each year to members only. It is a well-illustrated cloth-bound "Yearbook of the Rose" of 200 pages, and includes the most complete and up-to-date rose knowledge for the amateur issued anywhere.

THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY,

Philadelphia, Pa. Date _____

I enclose \$3 for Annual Membership in the American Rose Society for 1923. Please mail me Membership Card, and, as published, all bulletins of the Society, and the 1923 American Rose Annual.

Name _____

Local Address _____

City and State _____



Often dogs will ruin a newly planted Rose Bush without visible damage or injurious liquids may be thrown near the Bush which may destroy it.

While these are all possibilities, they are not the usual causes and we would not regard them seriously.

What Are Good Rose Bushes?

From the above, we would constructively say that Good Rose Bushes are those which, visibly, have good main and fibrous roots and good sturdy looking branches, up to the specifications shown in our Catalog.

They are grown under conditions of soil and culture which eliminate the above negative conditions. They should be budded on Multiflora Rootstock, which after many experiments have proven the best and have been highly recommended by Experienced Rosarians who have tried all kinds of Bushes.

Grown in the climate where they are to be planted, they are already acclimated.

Grown out-doors in Fields for at least two years so that they will be hardy.

And finally they should be free from disease, of full development, true to name and with all the vitality left in.

How Can Good Rose Bushes Be Obtained?

A truly selfish and natural answer would be "Buy from the New Brunswick Nurseries."

We do not make this answer however for several reasons.

We could not supply with our limited crop of 100,000 Bushes, all who want Good Rose Bushes.

We could not possibly induce everybody to believe that we are the only ones who have good Bushes.

We further would not want anyone to buy our Roses unless they are prepared to care for these Roses, so that they can reap the benefit in full measure and possibly mention the results in connection with our name, to friends.

But we do say—Buy from a reliable grower, a firm of reputation who grows their own Bushes, or a small firm who specializes in High Class Roses and who are seeking a reputation for their class of Roses.

And—ask them first if their Roses will meet all of the items, favorably, that are listed in the above description of Good Rose Bushes.

We would add further that Roses grown in New Jersey have a world-wide reputation for their excellence.

How to Plant Good Rose Bushes

Select a fertile piece of ground, well drained and with sun for at least half the day, not under trees or among other plants.

Roses have a Royal preference for their own exclusive "throne" of Mother Earth.

Spade up the ground for the Roses thoroughly, 18 to 24 inches deep—have the ground fine and without lumps.

Mix a liberal supply of well-rotted Cow Manure or Pulverized Sheep Manure with the soil, doing this thoroughly.

On receiving your Rose Bushes, plant them promptly.

Sprinkle the roots or soak them in water for a few hours and before planting, cut off with a clean cut any broken roots or branches.

Dig a hole large enough to receive the roots spread out and deep enough to allow the branching point where it joins the root to be about two inches below the level of the ground.

After placing Rose Bush in the hole with roots well spread fill in with fine dirt first and spread evenly around roots, shaking the plant up and down lightly so as to distribute the soil thoroughly among the roots.

After dirt is level with the ground, press firmly with foot close to the Bush and after having the soil firm, pour on enough water to fill the hole and let it soak in for a minute or two.

Then add enough more soil around the Bush to form a slight mound and do not press this dirt firmly for this is the mulching which retains the moisture and allows water and plant food to go to the roots. Keep this dirt at the top loose during the growing season.

If planted in the Fall each Bush should be mounded with dirt 12 to 18 inches high, covering the branches as much as possible. This should be done before the ground freezes hard.

Next cover this dirt with leaves and branches which protect against the alternate freezing and thawing that does more damage than continuous freeze.

In Spring after ground has thawed remove the soil and cut back all brown or dead wood and cut back all remaining branches 4 to 6 inches from the ground, always with a sharp tool which will give a clean cut.

This makes for better branching and a better flowering Bush.

If planted in Spring the branches should be cut back as above.

Sheep Manure (pulverized), if added every three weeks, will show marked results in the growth and blooms.

No fertilizer should be used after September 1st, for this stimulates new growth which freezes back at the first frost.

NEW BRUNSWICK NURSERIES,

FRED. D. OSMAN, *Proprietor.*